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Crop Production

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CROP PRODUCTION REPORT, February 1957, Crop Reporting Board, AMS, USDA

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

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CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
Oranges and Tangerines	118,597	135,725	137,415	138,615
Grapefruit	48,263	42,190	45,280	43,000
Lemons	13,146	14,000	12,600	13,600

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1946-55	1956	1957	Average 1946-55	1956	1957
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
January . . .	8,446	9,604	9,697	4,924	5,167	5,369

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service
Cr Pr 2-2 (2-57)
Crop Reporting Board
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF FEBRUARY 1, 1957

Weather effects to date appear definitely unfavorable only in droughty parts of the central and southern plains. Chances for timely spring growth in many other areas were improved through precipitation in January.

Wheat fields stayed dry in most of Nebraska, Kansas, eastern Colorado, western Oklahoma, and the high plains of Texas and New Mexico. Many fall seedings in these areas, thin and poorly started in their fight for survival, need soaking rains during the coming weeks to revive chances for success. Rains and snows which carried effective moisture helped fall grains in eastern fringes of the drought area and improved prospects for early growth over most of the Nation to the eastward. Snow cover arrived in time to protectively blanket many fall sown grain fields against the bitter cold which prevailed in Montana, Idaho and eastern parts of Oregon and Washington.

Keeping livestock and poultry thriving and producing heavily--main winter production concern on many farms--took heavy feeding of grain and hay during the past month. Hay supplies are adequate for normal winter requirements in most States since heavy use in January no more than offset light demands during a kindly December. Hay stocks were small in drought areas a month ago and the recent drain may intensify livestock forage scarcity in many localities. Reports show that the heavy feeding and good care have more than offset adverse weather effects.

Milk production in January was about 1 percent above last year and 15 percent above the 10-year average for the month. Milk flow on February 1 in crop reporters' herds continued at a record high rate--4 percent above last year's previous record--higher than last year in all regions except North Atlantic States. Most cattle are reported in good condition although some localities reported more than usual shrinkage. Poultry laying flocks even with low egg prices, outdid last year's January egg production in all sections of the country except the West, setting new records in West North Central and South Atlantic States. The number of layers in flocks during the month was 1 percent larger than a year ago. Farmers' February intentions to buy baby chicks, however, apparently have been scaled down to nearly a tenth less than last year with decreases now indicated in most regions.

Although January was generally cold, and in New England one of the coldest months of record, it was also changeable. In the northern Great Plains, the intense cold was broken by some warmer days. Cold "Northers" swept down across the southern Plains but soon vanished. Rains edged into many dry sections and moved across much of northern and eastern Texas but missed driest parts of the high plains and adjoining wheat country. Much of the Southwest got badly needed rains or mountain snows which helped the none-too-bright prospects for irrigation water. Good rains in California at timely intervals did much to break the long drought here which has held back seedings and growth of winter grains. In Florida, variety and change was so striking as to be described by "you name it--we had it." Here and in southern Georgia, drought was common. However, there were cold invasions with threats or minor damage to citrus and truck crops and short deluges which flooded some truck acreage in important Florida sections. Winter truck crop production, although only slightly below average, now looks smaller than a month ago and 11 percent less than a year ago.

Land preparation, plantings and harvests and movement of early crops ranged from near normal to slow in early areas under cool, cloudy or rainy weather. Floods which caused large property loss in some West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee areas brought relatively slight reduction to prospective farm production in these States.

CITRUS: The total 1956-57 orange crop (including tangerines) is estimated at 139 million boxes--nearly 1 percent more than last year and 17 percent above average.

The Early and Mid-season crop is estimated at 70.5 million boxes--2 million more than last season. The estimate is down 200,000 boxes from last month as the result of a reduction in the Texas crop. The forecast for the Valencia crop is also down from last month because of lowered prospects in Texas. The estimate of 63.2 million boxes is 2 percent less than last season, but 9 percent above average. Total utilization of oranges picked to February 1 was 44.2 million boxes, practically the same as for the same period a year ago. The estimated crop of 5 million boxes of tangerines for 1956-57 is 300,000 more than last season. Production of grapefruit is expected to total 43 million boxes--a decline of slightly more than 2 million boxes from last year. Utilization of the 1956-57 crop amounted to 18 million boxes as of February 1--10 million for fresh use and 8 million for processors. Last year nearly 19 million boxes were used as of the same date, with 11 million used fresh and 8 million taken by processors. The California lemon crop of 13.6 million boxes is 8 percent greater than last year and 3 percent above average. Utilization of lemons to February 1 amounted to 1.8 million boxes compared with 2.2 million to the same date a year ago.

In the Florida citrus area, temperatures ranged from near freezing in early January to the mid-80's by the end of the month. Low temperatures caused only a small amount of damage to the fruit. Following the cold weather, showers came to most of the area, but there is still a shortage of moisture. High temperatures at the end of January forced buds, and resulted in some open blossoms. During January, harvest of Early and Mid-season oranges reached an all-time high. Up to February 1, canners had taken 25.4 million boxes of oranges and 12 million boxes had gone for fresh use--a total of 37.4 million boxes utilized. This is somewhat less than last year when 38.4 million boxes had been picked during the comparable period of time. Utilization of Florida grapefruit totaled 15.2 million boxes to February 1 with 8.1 million boxes used fresh and 7.1 million boxes going to processors. The comparable totals a year ago were 9.2 million fresh and 7.2 million processed. Tangerines are now in the "clean-up" state with 4 million boxes picked--3.1 million for fresh use and 0.9 million for processing. Last year, 3.1 million boxes for fresh use and 0.6 million for processing had been picked during the comparable period.

Rains in California broke the drought which had prevailed over most of the State for several months. The rains commenced during the first week in January and continued intermittently throughout the month. Temperatures frequently dipped to or near the freezing point during January, but losses were confined to isolated areas, rather than any general freeze damage. Benefits from the rains more than offset damage

from cold weather. In central California, more than 60 percent of the Navel crop had been harvested by the end of January, but in southern California, less than 10 percent of the crop had moved. Size of fruit, especially in southern California, was helped by the rains. California Navels and miscellaneous oranges are estimated at 14.5 million boxes. Although cold weather caused some damage to the California Valencia orange crop, benefits from the January rains were offsetting through improved sizing, particularly in southern California. Estimated production remains unchanged from last month at 22 million boxes. Harvest of lemons has been slow to date because of small sizes. Improved moisture conditions are helping the fruit to size. Cold weather resulted in the loss of small-sized fruit in some locations, while other areas show no signs of damage. Harvest of grapefruit in the Desert Valleys has been slow. Fruit sizes are still smaller than normal in many groves, but recent precipitation has helped the crop. Movement from the Desert Valleys is expected to be moderate until heavy volume is reached in May and June. Grapefruit from other California areas will not commence moving until April or May. The crop in these other areas was also helped by rains. Although cold weather occurred, little frost damage has appeared.

In the Texas citrus area, some moisture was received during late January, but the amount was insufficient to help sizing of the fruit to any appreciable extent. Marketing of fruit has been limited to the production from groves which had been irrigated from private wells. In many other groves, the fruit is not meeting the requirements for either fresh market or processing. High temperatures during the first few days of February forced the buds and some trees may commence blooming by mid-February if not checked by cooler weather. Because of insufficient moisture, most groves are not in condition for the 1957 bloom.

In Arizona, harvest of Navel and miscellaneous oranges was virtually complete by February 1, and harvest of Valencias is about ready to begin. Cool weather in January may retard sizing of the Valencias.

POTATOES: The production of winter potatoes is placed at 7,445,000 hundredweight, 42 percent above the 1956 production of 5,260,000 hundredweight and more than double the 1949-55 average of 3,554,000 hundredweight. The small reduction from the 7,570,000 hundredweight estimated a month ago is due to slightly lower yields being harvested in Florida.

In Florida, the overall prospects for winter potatoes continue good. Supplies during February will increase as more acreage is ready for harvest. Growers in the Everglades and Balm sections have finished harvesting. Yields in the Everglades were low as the result of the damage caused by low temperatures in late November and late December. Harvesting is under way in the Fort Myers-Immokalee area. The crop in this area is good.

Harvest of the important Dade County crop is ready to start. First diggings are expected during the first full week of February. While this area has been dry, indications point to near normal yields per acre. Growers in Martin and St. Lucie Counties are expected to start digging the last week of February. In the Delray Section of Palm Beach County, the excessive rains followed by several days of hot sunshine caused severe damage to the major portion of the acreage in this section.

In California, about two-fifths of the crop has been harvested. Harvest will continue through February, reaching a peak around the middle of the month. Most digging should be completed by March 1; however, some harvest in March is expected. Frost damage is appearing in some fields but the over-all damage should be small.

Growers of early summer potatoes about February 1 reported intentions to plant 105,400 acres in 1957, 5 percent above the acreage in 1956 but 5 percent below 1955. A large increase in acreage is indicated for the panhandle section of Texas. Growers in Delaware, Eastern Shore and Norfolk areas of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky and Texas reported some increase over their 1956 acreage. No change from last year was reported for Missouri, Kansas and Tennessee while small decreases are expected in Maryland, and the central area of Virginia.

Growers of early spring, late spring and early summer acreage have reported intentions to plant 304,500 acres in 1957 or 4 percent more than the 1956 planted acreage of 293,600 acres.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during January is estimated at 9,697 million pounds, 1 percent above last year and 15 percent above the 1946-55 January average. A record high rate of feeding grain and concentrates contributed to heavy milk flow, more than offsetting the effects of below normal temperatures and adverse weather that prevailed during January across much of the country. Relative to population, January milk production averaged 1.84 pounds per person per day compared with the January average of 1.79 pounds.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters continued at a record high rate on February 1. It was 4 percent above the previous high for the date last year and 23 percent above the February 1 average. Milk production per cow on February 1 was above a year earlier in all regions except the North Atlantic, which was down 3 percent. Increases from February 1 last year in the other regions ranged from 9 percent in the South Atlantic States to 1 percent in the West North Central. On February 1, milk per cow rates showed the greatest gains from the previous year in the South and West. Seasonally, milk output per cow on farms increased 3 percent compared with the average January 1 to February 1 gain of 5 percent. The seasonal change was less than usual in all sections of the country.

Crop reporters indicated that 71.1 percent of the milk cows in their herds were milked on February 1 compared with 70.1 percent on the same date last year and the February 1 average of 66.1 percent. Farmers in all regions other than in the North Atlantic States were milking a higher proportion of the milk cows in their herds than on February 1 last year. However, reporters in all areas were milking a greater percentage than average.

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On February 1, crop reporters were feeding grain and concentrates at a record high rate for the date to their milking herds. Colder than normal winter weather, except in the South, and generally favorable dairy product-feed price relationships encouraged liberal feeding. Farmers fed a new high of 7.06 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow on February 1, which was 5 percent above last year's previous record of 6.71 pounds and 17 percent above the 1946-55 average for the date. Seasonally, the quantity of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows increased 11 percent from December 1, 1956 to February 1 this year compared with the average gain of about 14 percent for this period

Grain and concentrate feeding rates equaled or reached record highs in all sections of the country. By regions, the feeding rate was highest in the North Atlantic States at 7.8 pounds per milk cow in herd, and lowest in the Western States at 6.0 pounds. Averages in other regions on February 1 were 7.6 pounds in the East North Central, 7.1 in the West North Central, 6.5 in the South Atlantic, and 6.4 pounds in the South Central States. Feeding rates on February 1 were considerably above average for the date in the southern and western sections, while only moderately above average in the rest of the country. The North Atlantic, East North Central, and the West increased the feeding rate seasonally more than usual from December 1 to February 1.

On January 15, the value of grain and concentrates farmers fed to their milk cows averaged $3.92 per hundredweight -- 3 percent above the year earlier, but otherwise the lowest value for the date since 1950. In milk-selling areas, the value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows on January 15 was $3.08 per hundredweight and in cream-selling areas was $2.67.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States 1/
(In millions of pounds)

State	Jan. av. 1945-54	Jan. 1957 2/	State	Jan. av. 1945-54	Jan. 1957 2/
N.Y.....	616	747	Ga.....	86	106
N.J.....	89	93	Ky.....	142	180
Pa.....	418	510	Tenn.....	146	166
Ohio.....	370	437	Ala.....	92	92
Ind.....	259	278	Miss.....	92	116
Ill.....	390	410	Ark.....	81	82
Mich.....	390	402	Okla.....	141	127
Wis.....	1,093	1,400	Texas.....	242	248
Minn.....	688	852	Mont.....	38	36
Iowa.....	446	512	Idaho.....	89	110
Mo.....	256	284	Wyo.....	18	16
N.Dak.....	107	116	Colo.....	68	66
S.Dak.....	94	96	Utah.....	53	58
Nebr.....	159	173	Wash.....	124	135
Kans.....	186	178	Oreg.....	77	76
Va.....	127	153	Calif.....	446	565
W.Va.....	55	57	Other States....	549	627
N.C.....	113	144			
S.C.....	42	49	U.S.....	8,382	9,697

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available. 2/ Preliminary.

The milk-feed price ratio at mid-January was the most favorable for the date since 1947. Although only about 1 percent above the previous year, the milk-feed price ratio was 6 percent above the longtime average. The butterfat-feed price ratio was down fractionally from January 15 last year and was 9 percent below average for the date.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 5,369 million eggs in January -- 4 percent more than in January 1956 and 9 percent above the 10-year average. Egg production was at record high levels for the month in the West North Central and South Atlantic States and was above last year in all sections of the country except the West where it was 2 percent below January 1956. Increases from a year ago were 9 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the South Atlantic, 5 percent in the West North central and 3 percent in the North Atlantic and the East North Central States.

Rate of egg production in January was 16.0 eggs per layer, compared with 15.6 a year earlier and the average of 13.4 eggs. Increases in the rate of lay over last year were 7 percent in the South Central, 4 percent in the North and South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central and 2 percent in the East North Central States. The Western States decreased 1 percent in the rate of egg production.

The Nation's laying flocks averaged 334,687,000 layers in January--1 percent more than in January last year, but 9 percent less than average. The North Atlantic and Western States had about the same number of layers as in January last year. The number of layers was up 3 percent in the South Atlantic States, 2 percent in the West North Central and South Central and 1 percent in the East North Central States over a year earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1						
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
1946-55 (Av.)	56,413	71,739	104,052	34,407	61,797	36,861	365,269
1956 1/	57,746	65,150	91,076	31,709	46,665	36,375	328,721
1957	57,047	64,550	92,394	32,549	47,000	36,574	330,114
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, FEBRUARY 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1946-55 (Av.)	52.0	48.6	47.4	41.4	36.0	49.0	46.0
1956 1/	53.7	53.9	54.2	49.3	41.6	56.3	52.0
1957	53.3	52.6	53.7	49.7	42.9	55.2	51.7
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS						
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Dec. 1, 1956 1/	60,419	66,502	94,687	32,262	46,898	36,660	337,428
Jan. 1, 1957 1/	60,099	66,417	94,285	33,282	48,221	36,960	339,264
Feb. 1, 1957	57,047	64,550	92,394	32,549	47,000	36,574	330,114

1/Revised. Revisions for other months in 1956 will be included in a report entitled Monthly Egg Production to be released Feb. 27, 1957.

Egg prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-January were nearly 4 cents a dozen lower than a month earlier and 13.4 cents below a year earlier. Prices received for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-January were the lowest for the month since January 1941. Turkey prices were down slightly from a month earlier.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-January averaged 33.2 cents per dozen, compared with 37.1 cents in mid-December and 46.6 cents in mid-January 1956. Producers received an average of 17.1 cents per pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) compared with 16.0 cents in mid-December and 20.1 cents a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 14.1 cents and commercial broilers 18.0 cents compared with 19.3 and 20.3 cents, respectively, in mid-January 1956. Turkey prices on January 15 averaged 27.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 27.7 cents a month earlier and 31.0 cents in January 1956.

The cost of the U. S. poultry ration at mid-January prices was $3.58 per hundred pounds, compared with $3.56 in mid-December and $3.39 a year earlier. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed relationships were all less favorable than in January 1956.

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS IN 1957

Geographic Divisions	Intended purchases as a % of 1956 purchases	Percent of total Baby chicks bought in 1956: Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks	Percent of total Baby chicks intended in 1957: Straight run	Pullet chicks	Cockerel chicks
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
New England	99	12	79	9	12	79	9
Middle Atlantic	91	27	68	5	26	70	4
E.N.Central	86	31	62	7	31	62	7
W.N.Central	83	38	51	11	37	53	10
South Atlantic	99	51	45	4	50	47	3
E.S.Central	102	64	31	5	65	32	3
W.S.Central	94	53	37	10	59	33	8
Mountain	95	54	40	6	51	42	7
Pacific	104	37	60	3	41	56	3
UNITED STATES	91	40	53	7	40	54	6

INTENDED PURCHASES OF BABY CHICKS: This year farmers plan to buy 9 percent fewer chicks than last year. Some differences between their February plans and their actual purchases are to be expected depending on egg and feed price relationships and other developments during the coming hatching season. All areas show a decrease except the East South Central and Pacific Coast State where intended chick purchases are up 2 and 4 percent respectively. Intended decreases from last year in chick purchases are 17 percent in the West North Central States, 14 percent in the East North Central, 9 percent in the Middle Atlantic, 6 percent in the West South Central, 5 percent in the Mountain and 1 percent in the New England and South Atlantic States.

Farmers now plan that 40 percent of their chick purchases this year will be straight run chicks, 54 percent pullet chicks and 6 percent cockerels. Last year they bought 40 percent straight run chicks, 53 percent pullet chicks and 7 percent cockerels, compared with 43 percent straight run chicks, 50 percent pullet chicks and 7 percent cockerels in 1955 and 45 percent straight run, 49 percent pullets and 6 percent cockerels in 1954. The percentage purchased in 1954 and 1955 as straight run, pullets and cockerel chicks are on a revised basis.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1945-54	1954	1955	Indicated 1956
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
ORANGES:				
Calif., all	42,371	39,420	38,770	36,500
Navels and Misc. 2/	15,742	15,330	15,170	14,500
Valencias	26,629	24,090	23,600	22,000
Fla., all	67,650	88,400	91,000	94,000
Temples	1,322	2,500	2,800	3,000
Other Early & Midseason	36,438	49,500	48,700	51,000
Valencias	29,890	36,400	39,500	40,000
Texas, all	2,656	1,500	1,600	1,700
Early and Midseason 2/	1,732	1,100	1,150	1,300
Valencias	924	400	450	400
Ariz., all	1,022	1,130	1,150	1,300
Navels & Misc. 2/	514	510	440	550
Valencias	507	620	710	750
La., all 2/	238	175	195	115
5 States 3/	113,937	130,625	132,715	133,615
Total Early & Midseason 4/	55,988	69,115	68,455	70,465
Total Valencias	57,950	61,510	64,260	63,150
TANGERINES:				
Fla.	4,660	5,100	4,700	5,000
All oranges & tangerines: 5 States 3/	118,597	135,725	137,415	138,615
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Fla., all	32,690	34,800	38,300	35,000
Seedless	16,170	20,500	20,600	20,000
Other	16,520	14,300	17,700	15,000
Texas, all	10,000	2,500	2,200	2,800
Ariz., all	2,991	2,470	2,370	3,000
California, all	2,582	2,420	2,410	2,200
Desert Valleys	985	920	830	800
Other	1,597	1,500	1,580	1,400
4 States 3/	48,263	42,190	45,280	43,000
LEMONS:				
Calif. 3/	13,146	14,000	12,600	13,600
LIMES:				
Fla. 3/	261	380	400	400

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or not utilized on account of economic conditions. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Net contents of box varies. In Calif. and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb. and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for California grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines, 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes 80 lb. 4/ In California and Arizona, Navels and Miscellaneous.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-55	Harvested acreage: 1956	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1957	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-55	Yield per harv. acre: 1956	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1949-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.0	16.0	25.0	161	173	155	1,787	2,768	3,875
Calif.	11.6	17.8	21.0	155	140	170	1,768	2,492	3,570
Total Winter	22.6	33.8	46.0	156.6	155.6	161.8	3,554	5,260	7,445

Seasonal group and State	Planted acreage: Average 1949-55	Planted acreage: 1956	Planted acreage: Indicated 1957	Yield per planted acre: Average 1949-55	Yield per planted acre: 1956	Yield per planted acre: Indicated 1957	Production: Average 1949-55	Production: 1956	Production: Indicated 1957
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	15.2	21.0	23.0	161	168	Apr.10	2,470	3,528	Apr.10
-Other	4.4	5.2	5.0	102	90	"	455	470	"
Texas	4.2	.4	.3	42	60	"	184	24	"
Total E.Spring	23.9	26.6	28.3	130.1	151.2	"	3,110	4,022	"
LATE SPRING:									
N.Car.	27.2	23.3	25.0	101	100	May 10	2,738	2,330	May 10
S.Car.	11.8	8.0	8.0	79	82	"	922	656	"
Ga.	3.2	2.2	2.0	59	58	"	191	128	"
Ala.-Baldwin area	20.1	15.4	18.0	89	112	"	1,765	1,725	"
-Other	13.0	8.5	8.5	45	50	"	589	425	"
Miss.	11.4	9.5	9.5	39	39	"	444	370	"
Ark.	15.7	9.5	9.5	49	54	"	770	513	"
La.	12.3	8.3	8.5	38	49	"	467	407	"
Okla.	6.8	5.0	4.7	48	45	"	325	226	"
Texas	11.8	9.1	9.1	44	45	"	513	410	"
Ariz.	4.7	4.3	5.0	221	250	"	1,045	1,075	"
Calif.	66.1	63.0	63.0	260	255	"	17,084	16,065	"
Total L.Spring	204.2	166.1	170.8	132.0	146.5	"	26,853	24,330	"
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	13.5	10.0	10.0	61	70	June 10	820	700	June 10
Kans.	6.2	3.0	3.0	44	39	"	277	117	"
Del.	5.7	9.0	9.5	135	185	"	853	1,665	"
Md.	4.2	3.0	2.9	97	105	"	409	315	"
Va.-E.Shore	20.4	19.7	21.5	125	138	"	2,576	2,719	"
-Norfolk	4.2	2.8	2.9	103	100	"	438	280	"
-Other	8.6	7.3	7.0	65	58	"	560	423	"
N.Car.	14.0	9.4	9.5	62	65	"	878	611	"
Ga.	4.0	2.8	3.0	36	36	"	142	101	"
Ky.	19.9	15.0	15.3	55	60	"	1,096	900	"
Tenn.	19.7	13.0	13.0	57	56	"	1,114	728	"
Texas	6.2	5.9	7.8	137	160	"	818	944	"
Total E. Summer	126.7	100.9	105.4	79.0	94.2	"	9,980	9,503	"

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/ Feb. 1, av. 1946-55	Feb. 1, 1956	Feb. 1, 1957	Percent of milk cows milked Feb. 1, av. 1946-55	Feb. 1, 1956	Feb. 1, 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	14.9	19.0	19.3	74.7	77.6	78.4
N.H.	17.2	20.2	20.5	78.3	78.2	78.0
Vt.	16.2	20.2	20.2	73.5	77.1	77.9
Mass.	18.7	22.0	23.6	78.8	80.0	81.5
Conn.	19.0	22.3	23.2	77.6	80.7	80.6
N.Y.	20.0	23.5	22.2	71.9	75.4	75.8
N.J.	21.5	24.0	23.3	78.1	81.0	78.7
Pa.	18.8	21.6	21.1	74.4	77.1	76.4
N.Atl.	19.15	22.24	21.60	74.4	77.2	77.0
Ohio	16.8	21.6	21.8	71.8	76.7	76.1
Ind.	15.1	18.8	20.1	68.4	72.0	74.1
Ill.	17.0	20.4	21.4	67.6	71.3	73.2
Mich.	19.0	22.5	22.1	74.9	78.7	79.5
Wis.	18.6	21.8	22.7	71.2	76.4	76.6
E.N.Cent.	17.85	21.33	22.15	71.0	75.3	76.2
Minn.	20.2	24.0	24.1	71.0	77.2	76.5
Iowa	16.6	20.3	20.7	65.7	71.6	71.4
Mo.	10.6	13.0	13.5	57.8	62.1	63.2
N.Dak.	14.1	16.9	16.7	56.7	61.2	60.6
S.Dak.	12.7	15.0	15.6	56.0	61.6	61.1
Nebr.	15.3	16.8	18.1	63.0	65.1	68.8
Kans.	14.8	17.6	18.5	64.3	68.5	70.0
W.N.Cent.	15.71	18.81	19.06	63.8	68.8	68.9
Md.	17.3	20.0	20.1	73.6	76.7	76.2
Va.	13.6	16.0	18.2	65.4	68.6	71.6
W.Va.	10.6	12.5	12.2	63.8	64.7	64.4
N.C.	12.4	15.2	16.9	69.2	74.6	75.7
S.C.	11.3	13.1	15.1	67.1	70.2	70.9
Ga.	9.3	11.0	11.9	57.4	61.6	61.6
S.Atl.	12.68	14.57	15.90	65.6	68.8	69.9
Ky.	10.5	12.2	13.9	59.4	60.5	64.4
Tenn.	9.7	11.8	12.1	61.8	64.4	64.2
Ala.	8.4	9.7	9.6	55.5	58.7	55.1
Miss.	6.8	8.0	9.6	52.8	54.5	59.2
Ark.	7.3	9.3	9.7	48.5	52.8	52.7
La.	6.5	8.2	8.5	39.8	57.9	56.1
Okla.	10.2	13.3	13.4	54.4	60.3	62.7
Tex.	8.6	9.9	10.5	53.2	53.3	56.5
S.Cent.	9.09	11.14	11.81	55.1	58.8	60.3
Mont.	14.2	15.3	15.9	62.1	61.8	64.6
Idaho	18.0	20.1	20.4	72.4	74.4	74.7
Wyo.	16.1	17.4	17.6	65.2	66.8	67.2
Colo.	15.7	18.6	18.2	64.8	72.5	72.2
Utah	18.8	22.0	22.0	75.4	75.0	75.9
Wash.	17.6	20.0	21.7	73.1	78.2	79.7
Oreg.	14.0	15.5	16.2	64.1	67.0	66.3
Calif.	19.6	22.4	22.5	74.2	76.5	79.7
West.	17.08	19.33	20.73	70.1	74.0	75.7
U.S.	15.29	19.09	18.77	66.1	70.1	71.1

1/Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"Grain" Fed Per Milk Cow in Herds Kept by Reporters, February 1, 1957, With Comparisons 1/

State and division	February 1, av. 1946-55	February 1, 1955	February 1, 1956	February 1, 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	6.2	6.8	7.2	7.0
New Hampshire	5.7	6.1	6.5	6.2
Vermont	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.8
Massachusetts	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.4
Connecticut	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.8
New York	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.7
New Jersey	8.2	8.2	8.4	8.1
Pennsylvania	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.5
North Atlantic	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.8
Ohio	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.1
Indiana	6.6	7.1	7.3	7.8
Illinois	7.4	7.9	7.7	7.8
Michigan	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.7
Wisconsin	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.3
East North Central	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.6
Minnesota	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.3
Iowa	7.7	7.7	8.0	8.0
Missouri	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.5
North Dakota	5.3	5.4	6.0	6.2
South Dakota	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.8
Nebraska	6.1	5.8	5.5	6.6
Kansas	6.0	6.7	6.7	7.9
West North Central	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.1
Maryland	8.0	8.6	8.1	8.1
Virginia	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.8
West Virginia	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.1
North Carolina	5.6	6.4	7.1	6.8
South Carolina	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.6
Georgia	4.8	5.6	6.5	6.0
South Atlantic	5.3	6.0	6.5	6.5
Kentucky	5.9	5.9	6.5	6.4
Tennessee	5.2	6.0	6.3	6.2
Alabama	5.6	6.2	7.1	6.8
Mississippi	4.5	5.3	5.8	6.1
Arkansas	4.3	5.5	6.0	5.8
Louisiana	4.2	4.1	4.8	5.3
Oklahoma	4.6	5.2	5.1	6.7
Texas	5.4	6.4	6.4	7.2
South Central	5.0	5.7	6.1	6.4
Montana	4.3	4.4	4.9	4.8
Idaho	4.4	4.1	4.5	5.0
Wyoming	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.0
Colorado	5.1	5.1	5.4	6.4
Utah	4.6	4.2	5.5	5.6
Washington	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.5
Oregon	4.7	4.4	5.1	4.9
California	5.1	5.5	5.0	6.5
Western	5.0	5.0	5.3	6.0
United States	6.04	6.43	6.71	7.06

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

JANUARY EGG PRODUCTION

State and Division	Number of layers on hand during January		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced during January	
	1956 1/	1957	1956 1/	1957	1956 1/	1957
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,344	3,454	1,829	1,804	61	62
N.H.	2,456	2,554	1,792	1,770	44	45
Vt.	1,017	937	1,829	1,854	19	17
Mass.	3,770	3,738	1,779	1,832	67	68
R.I.	424	428	1,810	1,782	8	8
Conn.	3,607	3,578	1,789	1,832	65	66
N.Y.	10,836	10,206	1,631	1,720	177	176
N.J.	14,053	14,458	1,401	1,494	197	216
Pa.	19,354	19,220	1,631	1,705	316	328
N.Atl.	58,861	58,573	1,621	1,683	954	986
Ohio	13,166	13,210	1,596	1,655	210	219
Ind.	12,964	13,068	1,643	1,711	213	224
Ill.	16,782	17,154	1,581	1,575	265	270
Mich.	9,416	9,320	1,655	1,646	156	153
Wis.	12,786	12,731	1,680	1,730	215	220
E.N.Cent.	65,114	65,483	1,626	1,658	1,059	1,086
Minn.	22,603	22,722	1,786	1,829	404	416
Iowa	26,074	27,130	1,748	1,779	456	483
Mo.	12,432	12,225	1,352	1,327	168	162
N.Dak.	3,398	3,416	1,327	1,451	45	50
S.Dak.	7,612	7,607	1,538	1,631	117	124
Nebr.	9,925	10,526	1,547	1,631	154	172
Kans.	9,395	9,713	1,504	1,513	141	147
W.N.Cent.	91,439	93,339	1,624	1,665	1,485	1,554
Del.	775	736	1,389	1,410	11	10
Md.	2,488	2,512	1,336	1,435	33	36
Va.	4,768	4,988	1,386	1,454	66	73
W.Va.	2,420	2,332	1,274	1,296	31	30
N.C.	9,099	9,428	1,429	1,544	130	146
S.C.	2,987	3,192	1,420	1,488	42	47
Ga.	6,462	6,866	1,618	1,600	105	110
Fla.	2,896	2,860	1,792	1,767	52	51
S.Atl.	31,895	32,914	1,474	1,528	470	503
Ky.	6,739	6,942	1,100	1,265	74	88
Tenn.	6,352	6,292	1,116	1,218	71	77
Ala.	4,900	4,908	1,339	1,448	66	71
Miss.	4,055	4,214	1,128	1,339	46	56
Ark.	3,660	3,737	1,147	1,166	42	44
La.	2,403	2,460	1,159	1,178	28	29
Okla.	4,997	5,264	1,302	1,283	65	68
Texas	13,559	13,794	1,296	1,345	176	186
S.Cent.	46,665	47,611	1,217	1,300	568	619
Mont.	1,352	1,352	1,519	1,500	21	20
Idaho	1,571	1,550	1,680	1,767	26	27
Wyo.	416	397	1,401	1,401	6	6
Colo.	1,869	1,914	1,469	1,438	27	28
N.Mex.	654	654	1,401	1,423	9	9
Ariz.	490	508	1,677	1,609	8	8
Utah	1,932	1,942	1,504	1,472	29	29
Nev.	122	122	1,302	1,358	2	2
Wash.	4,468	4,367	1,829	1,854	82	81
Oreg.	3,220	3,140	1,786	1,761	58	55
Calif.	20,726	20,821	1,752	1,711	363	356
West.	36,820	36,767	1,714	1,689	631	621
U.S.	330,794	334,687	1,562	1,604	5,167	5,369

1/ Revised.

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